

REMARKS

A. Rejection of claim 17 under 35 USC 102(b)

In the subject office action, the Examiner rejected claim 17 under 35 USC
5 102(b) as being fully anticipated by Myllymaki (USP 5,670,944).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's interpretation of the
claim language, and reading of Myllymaki. Nevertheless, in the interest of bringing
examination to conclusion expeditiously to reduce the burdensome cost to
Applicant, Applicant has amended claim 17 to make explicit a number of inherent
10 limitations the Examiner should have attributed to claim 17 when interpreting the
original claim language. Accordingly, it is Applicant's position that claim 17 has not
been amended to overcome Myllymaki, its scope remained unchanged, as the
limitations made explicit through the amendments were always implicitly present in
the claim as originally presented, had claim 17 as originally presented was properly
15 read. Moreover, no new matters have been introduced.

Specifically, the relevant parts of claim 17 now read

a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of
a user holding the wireless mobile phone with one of the user's
hands, with the sensors being distributively disposed at a plurality of
20 locations of the palm-sized body to facilitate having at least a subset of
said sensors to contact the holder user's holding hand; and
means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the
sensors ***to infer a manner*** the wireless mobile phone is being ***held by***
one of the user's hands, and to generate a heart rate of the user

using a subset of the blood flow rate data output by said sensors,
based at least in part on the inferred **hand holding manner**.

(Emphasis Added)

5 Accordingly, the previous inherent limitations that **the phone is held by one of the user's hands; a subset of the sensors contact with the user's holding hand; a hand holding pattern is inferred, and the inferred holding pattern used (exclusively or with other factors) to determine the user's heart rate is a hand holding pattern**, have been made explicit.

10

In contrast, Myllymaki teaches a **body-held monitoring device** (see e.g. title and abstract). More specifically, Myllymaki teaches that such **body-held monitoring device** may include a portion fastenable to some part of the body (element 1 of Fig. 2) and a portion fastenable to the wrist of the user (element 2 of Fig. 1a). **Both portions include a belt like component** (see element 8 of Fig. 2 and element 2 of Fig. 1a) to facilitate fastening of the first portion to a part of the body, e.g. the chest (col. 2, line 54), and the second portion to the wrist.

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Both portions may include transducers (elements 3-6 of Fig. 2). The transducers of the two portions are monitored by corresponding processors of the portions (elements 9 of Fig. 2).

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No where can Applicant find in Myllymaki's disclosure that either one of the portions is **to be held by one of the user's hands. The transducers are to be in contact with the user's holding hand, the processor is to infer the manner (hand holding pattern) the corresponding portion is held one of the user's**

hands, and the determination of heart rate is to be based at least in part on the determined hand holding manner of the portion.

In rejecting claim 17, the Examiner asserted that Myllymaki teaches "determining which sensors have valid output", and that anticipates the required
5 limitation of "inferring a holding pattern". Even without the amendment entered through this response, Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner's assertion is grossly inappropriate. It is well settled that prior art are to be read in view of the understanding of one ordinarily skilled in the art, and "a single line in prior art reference should not be taken out of context and relied upon with the benefit of
10 hindsight ...", *Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocure, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443, 230 USPQ 416 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Myllymaki merely stated in col. 3, lines 5-7, that "a plurality of different transducer signals (are employed) to compensate for false data caused by an individual transducer". Applicant submits that to one ordinarily skilled in the art,
15 without the benefit of Applicant's disclosure, would simply read the clause to mean "a plurality of data" are employed, such that "false data" from a single transducer can be compensated. The statement is a simple truism in scientific endeavors, by having more data points, e.g. $x_1, x_2, \dots x_n$, the average of x would compensate or reduce the effect of an abnormal data point x_i . Applicant submits that nothing more
20 beyond this plain meaning should be attributed to the clause.

Specifically, the clause is not equivalent to the required "employment of a subset of data", as if a subset of data is employed, excluding the false data, then by definition, the false data is not included, and accordingly, no compensation would be

necessary. Thus, Applicant submits a teaching of "compensation" is actually a teaching to the opposite, i.e. employment of all data.

Moreover, the clause does not anticipate the determining of a holding pattern (especially, not a holding pattern by one of the user's hands). Applicant simply can
5 not fathom how the clause of "employment of a plurality of data to compensate for false data from a transducer", without the benefit of Applicant's disclosures, can be read as "determining a holding pattern (of one of the user's hands)".

Accordingly, for at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that claim
17 (in its original and as well as amended state) is clearly not anticipated, and
10 therefore patentable over Myllymaki.

B. Rejection of claims 18-20 under 35 USC 103

Claim 18 depends on claim 17 incorporating its limitations, accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claim 18 is not obvious and patentable over Myllymaki.

15 In rejecting claim 18, the Examiner asserted the limitations of having the sensors disposed along the edges of the mobile client device would have been an obvious design variation to one ordinarily skilled in the art in view of Myllymaki's teachings. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

As discussed earlier, Myllymaki teaches a body-hold monitor device with one
20 portion designed to be fastened to the user's body, such as the chest, and the other portion fastened to the wrist. Myllymaki specifically teaches the disposition of the sensors at the "underside" surface. Disposition of the sensors at the side edges of Myllymaki's device would not work, as the sensors would not be in contact with the

user's chest or wrist. Accordingly, Myllymaki cannot be read as having suggested to one ordinarily skilled in the art to dispose sensors along the side edges of a "monitor" device.

Moreover, it is also well settled that in performing sec. 103 analysis, the Examiner is to view the invention as a whole without the benefit of hindsight (see e.g. Rockwell International Corp. v. United States, 147 F.3d 1358, 47 USPQ2d 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1998)). ***The present invention when viewed as a whole, stands for the novel approach of advantageously placing a number of sensors at locations of a mobile client device that are most likely to be contacted in the course of its usage for its primary purpose to deliver a secondary functionality for the user.***

The primary functionality of Myllymaki's device is to monitor, collect, and report on a user's physical condition and/or performance. Thus, Myllymaki does not suggest to one ordinarily skilled in the art the novel approach of Applicant's invention, i.e. exploiting the likely manner a device will be held when the device is used for its primary purpose, enabling a secondary or auxiliary function to be provided.

Claims 19-20 are dependent on claim 17, incorporating its limitations. Since Ritcher does not cure the afore-discussed deficiency in teachings of Myllymaki, accordingly for at least the same reasons, claims 19-20 are not obvious and patentable over the Myllymaki and Righter combined, even if the Examiner's reading of Righter is correct (an issue need not be addressed at the present time, in view of the patentable status of claims 19-20).

C. Rejection of claims 1-3, 7 and 8 under 35 USC 103

Claim 1 includes all the relevant limitations of claim 17. Gaukel does not cure any of the afore-discussed deficiencies in teachings of Myllymaki. Accordingly,
5 claim 1 is patentable over Gaukel and Myllymaki combined.

Again, Applicant respectfully reminds the Examiner that under sec 103 analysis, the Examiner is to view the invention as a whole. As discussed earlier, the present invention as claimed in claim 1, when viewed as a whole, stands for the novel approach of advantageously placing a number of sensors at various locations
10 of a wireless mobile phone that are most likely to be contacted in the course of its usage for its primary purpose as a telephone to deliver a secondary functionality, i.e. heart rate monitoring, for the user.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner asserted that Gaukel teaches a wireless mobile phone incorporating a heart rate monitor. Respectfully, Applicant could not
15 disagree more, and submits that is a gross distortion of Gaukel's teachings. The plain meaning of the word "incorporating", according to Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th edition, means "to unite or work into something already existent so as to form an indistinguishable whole, or to blend or combine thoroughly".

Gaukel teaches a monitoring apparatus that includes 3 major distinct and
20 physically separated categories of components, a first category including a remote unit worn on the individual's person, and a second category including those residing in a central station, communicatively connected via telephony means (see col. 10, line 67 – col. 11, line 12). The remote unit worn on the individual's person is further

divided into two portions, a first portion refers to a "wrist band", and a second portion referred to as a "cellular bag" including a "cellular phone" (col. 11, lines 13-25). The two physically separated portions are connected together employing a cable (element 68 of Figs. 1, 3 and 4). Figs 4 and 5 of Gaukel illustrate Gaukel's cellular bag in detail. Missing from Figs. 4 and 5 are auxiliary elements, such as a key pad, that allow the cellular telephony circuits to be used as a conventional cellular telephone. The omission is consistent with the fact that a primary motivation for the Gaukel's device is to monitor someone under "house arrest" (see col. 1, lines 23-24). Provision of the remaining auxiliary components to enable the "cellular bag" to turn in a full fledged conventional cellular phone would offer the person under "house arrest" comfort and convenience that are inconsistent with the person's status, i.e. an "arrestee".

Accordingly, Gaukel merely teaches coupling a wrist worn monitoring device to a physically separate cellular bag with cellular telephony capability (not a conventional cellular phone) to transmit the collected data. Therefore, Gaukel does not teach the "incorporation" or "integration" of a "heart rate monitor" into a conventional wireless mobile phone (in accordance to the plain meaning of the phrase "wireless mobile phone"), as asserted by the Examiner.

Even if the Examiner's is correct in that a person ordinarily skilled in the art would combine the detailed heart rate monitor teachings of Myllymaki with the apparatus of Gaukel. The resultant apparatus would still not change in substance the apparatus of Gaukel, which is a wrist band monitor to be fastened to a user's wrist and coupled to a physically separated "cellular bag" with cellular telephony (not

a conventional cellular telephone) by way of a cable, to allow the collected data to be provided to a central station.

Accordingly, the combination of Gaukel and Myllymaki, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, do not suggest to one ordinarily skilled in the art, the novel
5 wireless mobile phone integrated with a heart rate monitor as claimed in claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is patentable over Gaukel and Myllymaki combined.

Claims 2-3 and 7-8 depend on claim 1, incorporating its limitations. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claims 2-3 and 7-8 are not obvious, and patentable over Gaukel and Myllymaki combined.

10 Further, claim 2 includes the same limitations as claim 18. Since Gaukel also did not cure the deficiency of Myllymaki on the subject limitations, accordingly claim 2 is further patentable over the cited references for at least the same reason.

D. Rejection of claims 4-5 under 35 USC 103

15 Claims 4-5 depend on claim 1, incorporating its limitations. Righter did not cure the above discussed deficiencies of Gaukel and Myllymaki. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claims 4-5 are not obvious, and patentable over Righter, Gaukel and Myllymaki combined, even if the Examiner's readings of Righter is correct (an issue need not be addressed at the present time, in view of the
20 patentable status of claims 4-5).

E. Rejection of claim 6 under 35 USC 103

Claim 6 depends on claim 1, incorporating its limitations. Mathews did not cure the above discussed deficiencies of Gaukel and Myllymaki. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claim 6 is not obvious, and patentable over Mathews, Gaukel and Myllymaki combined, even if the Examiner's readings of Mathews is correct (an issue need not be addressed at the present time, in view of the patentable status of claim 6).

F. Rejection of claims 9-11 and 15-16 under 35 USC 103

Claim 9 includes all the relevant limitations of claim 17. Lichter does not cure any of the afore-discussed deficiencies in teachings of Myllymaki. In Litcher, the "sensors" in contact with the "subject" (patient) are disposed external to both the PC Card and the host computer system (see element 98 and 21 of Fig. 4 as examples). Accordingly, claim 9 is patentable over Lichter and Myllymaki combined.

Moreover, Applicant again respectfully reminds the Examiner that under sec 103 analysis, the Examiner is to view the invention as a whole. As discussed earlier, the present invention as claimed in claim 9, when viewed as a whole, stands for the novel approach of advantageously placing a number of sensors at various locations of a personal digital assistant that are most likely to be contacted in the course of its usage for its primary purpose as a computing device, to deliver a secondary functionality, i.e. heart rate monitoring, for the user.

Neither Lichter, nor Myllymaki, individually or in combination suggest the novel approach.

Claims 10-11 and 15-16 depend on claim 9, incorporating its limitations. Accordingly, for at least the reasons, claims 10-11 and 15-16 are not obvious, and patentable over Lichter and Myllymaki combined.

5 G. Rejection of claims 12-13 under 35 USC 103

Claims 12-13 depend on claim 9, incorporating its limitations. Righter did not cure the above discussed deficiencies of Lichter and Myllymaki. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claims 12-13 are not obvious, and patentable over Righter, Lichter and Myllymaki combined, even if the Examiner's readings of Righter is
10 correct (an issue need not be addressed at the present time, in view of the patentable status of claims 12-13).

H. Rejection of claim 14 under 35 USC 103

Claim 14 depends on claim 1, incorporating its limitations. Mathews did not
15 cure the above discussed deficiencies of Lichter and Myllymaki. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claim 14 is not obvious, and patentable over Mathews, Lichter and Myllymaki combined, even if the Examiner's readings of Mathews is correct (an issue need not be addressed at the present time, in view of the patentable status of claim 14).

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I. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-20 are in condition for allowance, and early issuance of the Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

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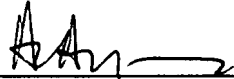
Please charge any shortages and credit any overages to Deposit Account No. 501596.

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Respectfully submitted,
COLUMBIA IP LAW GROUP, PC

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Aloysius AuYeung
Reg. No. 35,432

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10260 SW Greenburg Rd.,
Suite 820
Portland, Oregon 97223
Phone: (503) 595-2800
FAX: (503) 595-2804

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CLEAN VERSION OF REMAINING PENDING CLAIMS

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Sub C1

1 1. (Once Amended) A wireless mobile phone comprising:
2 a palm-sized body;
3 a transceiver for transmitting and receiving signals, disposed inside said
4 palm-sized body;
5 a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of a user
6 holding the wireless mobile phone with one of the user's hands, with the sensors
7 being distributively disposed at a plurality of locations of the palm-sized body to
8 facilitate having at least a subset of said sensors to contact the holder user's holding
9 hand; and
10 means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the sensors to
11 infer a manner the wireless mobile phone is being held by one of the user's hands,
12 and to generate a heart rate of the user using a subset of the blood flow rate data
13 output by said sensors, based at least in part on the inferred hand holding manner.

Sub C2

1 2. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein the sensors
2 comprise a first and a second subset disposed along a first and a second edge of
3 said palm-sized body of said wireless mobile phone to allow different subsets of said
4 sensors to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for different potential hand
5 holding manners of said wireless mobile phone.

1 3. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 2, wherein said subsets
2 comprise a first and a second subset to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for
3 a left hand and a right hand holding manner.

1 4. (No Change) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises means to compare sensing data being received from said sensors
3 against a plurality of reference characteristic profiles.

1 5. (No Change) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises means to select a set of weights to be applied to normalize sensing data
3 received from said sensors.

1 6. (No Change) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises means to request a user to confirm a generated heart rate in a calibration
3 mode of operation.

A2 1 7. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises a plurality of programming instructions designed to perform said
3 inference of a hand holding manner of the wireless mobile phone and said
4 generation of a heart rate of the user.

Sub 1 8. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
C3 2 comprises circuitry for performing said inference of a hand holding manner of the
3 wireless mobile phone and said generation of a heart rate of the user.

1 9. (Once Amended) A personal digital assistant (PDA) comprising:
2 a palm-sized body;
3 memory disposed within said palm-sized body;
4 a processor disposed with said palm-sized body and coupled to the memory;
5 a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of a user
6 holding the PDA with one of the user's hands, with the sensors being distributively

7 disposed at a plurality of locations of the palm-sized body to facilitate having at least
8 a subset of said sensors to contact the holder user's holding hand; and

9 means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the sensors to
10 infer a manner of the PDA is being held by one of the user's hands, and to generate
11 a heart rate of the user using a subset of the blood flow rate data output by said
12 sensors, based at least in part on the inferred hand holding manner.

1 10. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 9, wherein the sensors comprise a first
2 and a second subset disposed along a first and a second edge of said palm-sized
3 body of said PDA to allow different subsets of said sensors to be primarily relied
4 upon for sensing data for different potential hand holding manners of said PDA.

1 11. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 10, wherein said subsets comprise a first
2 and a second subset to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for a left hand and
3 a right hand holding manner.

1 12. (No Change) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises means to
2 compare sensing data being received from said sensors against a plurality of
3 reference characteristic profiles.

1 13. (No Change) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises means to
2 select a set of weights to be applied to normalize sensing data received from said
3 sensors.

1 14. (No Change) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises means to
2 request a user to confirm a generated heart rate in a calibration mode of operation.

A3 1 15. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises a
2 plurality of programming instructions designed to perform said inference of a hand
3 holding manner of the PDA and said generation of a heart rate of the user.

1 16. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises
2 circuitry for performing said inference of a hand holding manner of the PDA and said
3 generation of a heart rate of the user.

Sub C4 1 17. (Once Amended) A mobile client device comprising:
2 a palm-sized body;
3 a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of a user
4 holding the mobile client device with one of the user's hands, with the sensors being
5 distributively disposed at a plurality of locations of the palm-sized body to facilitate
6 having at least a subset of said sensors to be in contact with the holder user's
7 holding hand; and
8 means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the sensors to
9 infer a manner the mobile client device is being held by one of the user's hands,
10 and to generate a heart rate of the user using a subset of the blood flow rate data
11 output by said sensors, based at least in part on the inferred hand holding manner.

1 18. (Once Amended) The mobile client device of claim 17, wherein the sensors
2 comprise a first and a second subset disposed along a first and a second edge of
3 said palm-sized body of said mobile client device to allow different subsets of said
4 sensors to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for different potential hand
5 holding manners of said mobile client device.

1 19. (No change) The mobile client device of claim 17, wherein said means
2 comprises means to compare sensing data being received from said sensors
3 against a plurality of reference sensing data profiles.

1 20. (No change) The mobile client device of claim 17, wherein said means
2 comprises means to select a set of weights to be applied to normalize sensing data
3 received from said sensors.

MARKED UP VERSION OF REMAINING PENDING CLAIMS

1 1. (Once Amended) A wireless mobile phone comprising:
2 a palm-sized body;
3 a transceiver for transmitting and receiving signals, disposed inside said
4 palm-sized body;
5 a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of a user
6 holding the wireless mobile phone with one of the user's hands, with the sensors
7 being distributively disposed at a plurality of locations of the palm-sized body to
8 facilitate having at least a subset of said sensors to contact the holder user's holding
9 hand ~~wireless mobile phone~~; and
10 means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the sensors to
11 infer a manner ~~holding pattern~~ of the wireless mobile phone is being held by one of
12 the user's hand, and to generate a heart rate of the user using a subset of the blood
13 flow rate data output by said sensors, based at least in part on the inferred hand
14 holding manner ~~pattern~~.

1 2. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein the sensors
2 comprise a first and a second subset disposed along a first and a second edge of
3 said palm-sized body of said wireless mobile phone to allow different subsets of said
4 sensors to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for different potential hand
5 holding manner ~~patterns~~ of said wireless mobile phone.

1 3. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 2, wherein said subsets
2 comprise a first and a second subset to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for
3 a left hand and a right hand holding manner ~~pattern~~.

1 4. (No Change) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises means to compare sensing data being received from said sensors
3 against a plurality of reference characteristic profiles.

1 5. (No Change) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises means to select a set of weights to be applied to normalize sensing data
3 received from said sensors.

1 6. (No Change) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises means to request a user to confirm a generated heart rate in a calibration
3 mode of operation.

1 7. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises a plurality of programming instructions designed to perform said
3 inference of a hand holding manner~~pattern~~ of the wireless mobile phone and said
4 generation of a heart rate of the user.

1 8. (Once Amended) The wireless mobile phone of claim 1, wherein said means
2 comprises circuitry for performing said inference of a hand holding manner~~pattern~~
3 of the wireless mobile phone and said generation of a heart rate of the user.

1 9. (Once Amended) ~~A palm-sized~~ personal digital assistant (PDA) comprising:
2 a palm-sized body;
3 memory disposed within said palm-sized body;
4 a processor disposed with said palm-sized body and coupled to the memory;

5 a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of a user
6 holding the PDA with one of the user's hands, with the sensors being distributively
7 disposed at a plurality of locations of the palm-sized body to facilitate having at least
8 a subset of said sensors to contact the holder user's holding handPDA; and
9 means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the sensors to
10 infer a manner~~holding pattern~~ of the PDA is being held by one of the user's hand,
11 and to generate a heart rate of the user using a subset of the blood flow rate data
12 output by said sensors, based at least in part on the inferred hand holding
13 manner~~pattern~~.

1 10. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 9, wherein the sensors comprise a first
2 and a second subset disposed along a first and a second edge of said palm-sized
3 body of said PDA to allow different subsets of said sensors to be primarily relied
4 upon for sensing data for different potential hand holding manner~~patterns~~ of said
5 PDA.

1 11. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 10, wherein said subsets comprise a first
2 and a second subset to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for a left hand and
3 a right hand holding manner~~pattern~~.

1 12. (No Change) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises means to
2 compare sensing data being received from said sensors against a plurality of
3 reference characteristic profiles.

1 13. (No Change) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises means to
2 select a set of weights to be applied to normalize sensing data received from said
3 sensors.

1 14. (No Change) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises means to
2 request a user to confirm a generated heart rate in a calibration mode of operation.

1 15. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises a
2 plurality of programming instructions designed to perform said inference of a hand
3 holding mannerpattern of the PDA and said generation of a heart rate of the user.

1 16. (Once Amended) The PDA of claim 9, wherein said means comprises
2 circuitry for performing said inference of a hand holding mannerpattern of the PDA
3 and said generation of a heart rate of the user.

1 17. (Once Amended) A mobile client device comprising:
2 a palm-sized body;
3 a plurality of sensors to sense and output blood flow rate data of a user
4 holding the mobile client device with one of the user's hands, with the sensors being
5 distributively disposed at a plurality of locations of the palm-sized body to facilitate
6 having at least a subset of said sensors to be in contact with the holder user's
7 holding handmobile-client device; and
8 means disposed within said palm-sized body and coupled to the sensors to
9 infer a manner holding pattern of the mobile client device is being held by one of
10 the user's hand, and to generate a heart rate of the user using a subset of the blood
11 flow rate data output by said sensors, based at least in part on the inferred hand
12 holding manner-pattern.

1 18. (Once Amended) The mobile client device of claim 17, wherein the sensors
2 comprise a first and a second subset disposed along a first and a second edge of

3 said palm-sized body of said mobile client device to allow different subsets of said
4 sensors to be primarily relied upon for sensing data for different potential hand
5 holding ~~patterns~~ manners of said mobile client device.

1 19. (No change) The mobile client device of claim 17, wherein said means
2 comprises means to compare sensing data being received from said sensors
3 against a plurality of reference sensing data profiles.

1 20. (No change) The mobile client device of claim 17, wherein said means
2 comprises means to select a set of weights to be applied to normalize sensing data
3 received from said sensors.

1